THE SIXTH DAY.

28th February 1920.

The Assembly met at 12·10 P. M. on Saturday, the 28th February 1920.

III. PROTECTION.

CIVIL JUSTICE—(*Concluded.*)

68. Need for the opening of a Munsiff's Court at Nedumangad.

Mr. A. Kumaraswamy Pillai (Member, Nedumangad taluk) explained the growing importance of the taluk as a centre of business and observed that formerly there was a Munsiff's Court in the taluk. After that court was abolished, the civil jurisdiction was transferred to Chirayinkil. Since then the litigant public were being put to great hardship and now they had to go to three taluks, *viz.*, Trivandrum, Chirayinkil and Neyyattinkara. Each of those taluks had two Munsiff's Courts and the reason for such a heavy file was that suits from the Nedumangad taluk were being filed in large numbers in those courts. The figures for the past 5 years would show the number of cases from the Nedumangad taluk which had to be taken to one or other of the three courts mentioned. Out of 16 *pakuthies* in the Nedumangad taluk, Karakulam, Nedumangad, Anad and Pallode were under the jurisdiction of the Trivandrum Munsiff. The longest distance to Trivandrum was 25 miles and the shortest 7 miles. Vempayam, Vamanapuram, Nallanad, Manikkal and Pullampara were included under the Chirayinkil Munsiff's Court. Here also the longest distance was 25 miles and the shortest 8 miles. The remaining 7 *pakuthies*, *viz.*, Kulathummel, Perumkulam, Veeranakavu, Mannurkkara, Arianad, Uzhamalakkal and Vellanad were under the jurisdiction of the Neyyattinkara Munsiff. The distance to the Neyyattinkara Munsiff's Court was longer and the means of communication more difficult on account of there being no good roads or bridges across rivers which had to be crossed. The route to be traversed was hilly and was beset with great difficulties. Besides, fiscal transactions were becoming increasingly irksome. He said that the request could not be further delayed in the interests of the people.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

V. PUBLIC WORKS.—(*Continued.*)

69. Improvements to and maintenance of town roads and canal banks in the Town of Quilon.

Mr. M. R. Govinda Pillai, L. M. S. (*Homeo.*) (Member, T. I. C., Quilon) brought to notice that none of the works in the programme prepared at the P. W. Conference held on the 26th February 1914 had been carried out and said that the condition of some of the town roads was miserable, especially in the rainy reason. One of the most important roads where the traffic, both vehicular and passenger, was the heaviest was the Chinnakkada road from the big bridge to Chinnakkada *via*, Police station, the metalling and improvement of which was considered necessary in 1089. The condition of that road and the lanes leading from it, especially those on either side of the shops (Edanazhi) was miserable, particularly during the rainy season. They were so slushy that traffic was impossible. Those were also the breeding grounds of all kinds of diseases in the town. That road as well as the roads connecting Chinnakada and Big Bazaar, the Thamarakulam road, the Neendakara road up to Kamankulangara, the Thevally road from Big Bazaar and the Cameron road, required immediate attention. The Member understood that an estimate for

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